

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
HON. SAM E. HILL,
OF OHIO COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
HON. JESSE S. WILLIAMS.

SAM E. HILL is the man.

JESSE S. WILLIAMS is the man, too.

READ Capt. Hill's sensible and dignified address.

We reckon Judge Giffey is a stumbling-block in the way. Doctor's path.

Miss Rose CLEVELAND is making big money of her literary advent.

EIGHTEEN years is long enough to impose the burden of office upon our man. Mr. Tate needs a rest.

Mr. CHARLES S. WALKER of Owensesboro, is a candidate for the Court of Appeals judgeship.

Mrs. GRANT will derive a hand some fortune from the publication and sale of her husband's "Personal Memoirs."

THE Morgantown *Republican* is apparently uneasy of its party's strength in Butler. It is with a vengeance pitching into Captain Hill and Judge Giffey.

The much subsidized ship-builder, John Roach, is getting a good deal of sympathy from the Republican newspapers, and the Administration is being roundly blamed at the same time. It hurts the rascals, and their friends, to turn them out.

THOSE who favored the working of convicts in our mines two months before they could be lawfully put to work therein, should vote for Mr. Tate as he is one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who approved of and permitted the outrage.

IS Letcher County Judge Jackson, of Louisville, commissioned by the Governor, has opened court, and with the aid of Major W. R. Kennedy as prosecutor, will proceed at once to try the murderous desperadoes that foiled the regular judge of that district.

FOR the benefit of "U Inquire," alias Thos. F. Johnson, the correspondent of the Green River *Republican*, at Sulphur Springs, we would say that Capt. Hill passed the act denying the right of the Ohio County Court of Claims to pay out money for plowing on roads in the county in the instance and request of the magistrates of the county, together with the County Judge, who sitting as a Court of Claims made an order directing the County Attorney to ask the Senator and Representative from this county to have such act passed, and Mr. Hill very properly complied with the request of the levy court of his county, said court representing the people of every district in the county. The order of court asking the passage of the law may be seen in the Ohio County Clerks office by "U Inquire" or anybody else. That law saved to the county some \$1200 or \$1500 per year, and ought not to have been repealed. It allowed the person furnishing teams and plows, credit on their time as road hands, instead of allowing them money out of the county treasury. But whether the law was right or wrong, the Court of Claims, and not Senator Hill or Mr. Hocker, was responsible for it.

THE communication of "M." in this issue, should be taken with some degree of allowance, as it is an effort to justify the trustees of Hartford for granting license to sell liquor, after the voters of this precinct had decided by a large majority not to have it sold. The act "M." refers to was simply a transfer of the authority to grant license from the County Judge to the town trustees, but was not in any sense a repeal of the local option law. It is for the courts, and not for "M.", to determine the law in the case. One Justice has determined that the license issued by said trustees are illegal, another has decided them legal, but the Circuit Court has never passed upon the question. It will come before the Circuit Judge next term, as one of the parties held license from the trustees has been indicted for selling liquors in violation of the local option law. We have a right to our opinion, as well as "M.", and believe it to be as correct as his, and we believe that the vote in this precinct in August, 1884, is binding, and the vendors under license from the town trustees are not protected and are selling in violation of the law. We also believe that the vote next Monday, in this magisterial district, if against the sale of liquor, will be legal and binding, and feel confident that the Circuit Court will so hold.



An Address.
To the Voters of the Eighth Senatorial District:

I am again a candidate to represent you in the State Senate.

I am a Democrat, and in full sympathy and accord with the present Federal Administration, and was nominated by my party without any solicitation from me.

When a candidate for the Senate eight years ago, I pledged the people that if elected I would use my best endeavors to reduce public expenses, including official salaries, to the lowest possible limit commensurate with the public good. Pursuant to said pledge I supported the bill curtailing the compensation of the Public Printer and Binder 33 per cent., which resulted in an annual saving of many thousand dollars to the State. I supported the bill reducing the salaries of circuit judges and judges of similar jurisdiction from \$20,000 per annum to \$2,400 each, which will have resulted in an aggregate saving of some \$90,000 per annum. The trustees were granted exclusive control of the liquor trade in said town. When in the spring of 1881 the trustees had the town tax levy, it was estimated that \$1,000 could be realized from licenses, and the town levy was reduced accordingly.

It so happened that in the midst of this scheme the Presidential election came on. St. John became a factor in the defeat of Mr. Blaine. The Democratic National Committee advised agitation of the Prohibition question, and everywhere one went, were found Democrats advocating St. John and Prohibition, intending all the time of course to vote for Cleveland. It was a smart trick well played, and to the nice little game Republicans who were for Prohibition upon principle fell easy victims. Wherever the Republicans were in ascendancy St. John received a large vote; in Democratic States his vote was scarcely worth counting.

When it was that was instrumental in getting up a Local Option in Hartford, I don't know; but I venture the assertion that it was some Democrats who circulated the petition.

However, upon short notice the vote was submitted; about one-half of the voters voted on it, and of these a large majority were in favor of liquor restriction.

This vote had the effect to throw the Local Option question in conflict with the town high-license system.

Personally, the members of the Board of Trustees favored them, and they do now, Prohibition; but no body elected to

have high license, adopted by a large majority of the voters of the town, they felt that no option was left them but to grant license, which they did. It was either this, or to confront a town treasury empty and in debt to the teachers in the college and for town purposes. To pay the town indebtedness out of an empty treasury could not be done, to carry over a large deficit was burdensome and almost impossible. Already the tax in the town was 90 cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property, and five dollars on the head, over and above the State and county tax. To have met the deficit would have involved eight dollars poll tax or 50 cents on property in addition to the present levy. The town being committed to high license, and the treasury empty, the trustees adopted what to them seemed, under all the circumstances, the wisest course.

It should be said that many in the town who favored high-license did so as desiring the lesser of evils, being in fact in favor of Prohibition, but for some years there had been no agitation of the question, and when Hartford adopted the license system it was not in opposition to Local Option or Prohibition in fact, which was brought up already stated.

As a matter of law, there can be no question but that the town trustees have exclusive control of the subject.

The last vote taken was void, and so will be the one now intended to be taken, the Local Option law being repealed by the implication of the town charter giving exclusive control to the trustees of the liquor traffic.

It follows that the vote ought not to be taken, or if insisted upon, that the people of Hartford should not vote on the question.

On the last Saturday in August open the town election, and then if a majority in Hartford favors Local Option and the other wanted to hold them over without balloting, and law and justice are again balked. Attorney General Hardin conducted the prosecution vigorously and fearlessly, but could not remove the prejudices and biases of the jury. Immediately after the conclusion of the trial, Toliver was arrested by a Cincinnati detective and carried to that city to answer an indictment in the Hamilton Circuit Court against him for robbery. He will probably be convicted in Forksopolis, as fear of him is not prevalent there. The desperado was greatly surprised and amazed at his last arrest.

At six o'clock Saturday evening, a difficulty occurred at Stepstone, an incorporated village on the line of Bath and Montgomery, on the C. & O. railroad. A grudge had existed between two factions there for some time, caused by the whisky and anti-whisky feeling.

Perry Oakley, the marshal, and John Smith first became involved, when Smith was shot dead in his tracks.

Newt. Osborn, a friend of Smith, stepped up, and before he could say anything was shot in the breast by Oakley, from the effects of which he died in forty-five minutes. The third man to take it up was Henry Smith, a brother of John Smith, and he was shot in the head and breast, dying about 9 o'clock. Oakley and a man named McGuire were badly wounded. Great excitement prevails, and it is thought Osborne's brother, the great Floyd county desperado, will avenge his brother's death. The Smith boys lived in Bath county, Osborn was a resident of Montgomery county.—*Clark Co. Democrat.*

A Card.

To the Democracy of Ohio County:

While the political situation in our county is seemingly tranquil, let no Democrat be deceived into staying away from the polls next Monday, and thereby fail to vote for the worthy nominees of our party. It is a fact, though not generally known, that the Republicans are privately at work day and night for their candidates. This being so, it is important that every Democrat turn out and take part in the election. We owe it to our candidates and to Democracy, to poll our full strength in Ohio county, the candidate for Senator being a county man.

The Democratic party is now in possession of the national government, and the work of retrenchment and reform is now going on in every department, and Democracy is fast fulfilling its pledges to the people: the rascals are being turned out, and honest men put in; pensions are being rapidly and judiciously allowed, to the great satisfaction of the soldiers; and the negroes are not being placed in bondage, contrary to the predictions of our Republican friends.

Democracy has a bright future, and we ask the young men to join us, as our party alone can afford them a pretty something for time yet to come, and it is the party for the people.

Let us all rally under its banner and vote for its nominees on next Monday.

T. J. SMITH,
Ch'mn Ohio Co. Dem. Com.

HARTFORD, July 28, 1885.

Kentucky Patents.

The following patents were granted for the week ending July 21, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 904 F Street, Washington, D. C.

D. S. Hopgood, Morganfield, water gate; H. R. Wolf, Louisville, grain drill; J. C. Barkley, Nevada, tobacco press; R. B. Hutchcraft, Paris, seed cleaver and huller; B. J. Scherf & C. B. Wolf, Paducah, excavating machine.

Appointments.

The candidates for County Representative will address the citizens of Ohio county at the following places in the month of July:

Fordville, 29th.

Shreve, 30th.

Simpson Springs, 31st.

Barrett's Ferry, August 1st.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
Candidates.

Subscribe for the HERALD, and be posted in all matters of news.

Local Option and the Trustees.

Editor Herald:

It is known that Local Option in August last was voted upon at the Hartford voting-place, and that a large majority was in favor of restriction, and that notwithstanding this the Trustees of Hartford granted license to retail spirituous liquors. It seems well just now to explain the action of the town trustees in this matter.

Previous to the meeting of the last Legislature, the people of Hartford, being burdened by a heavy town tax, and liquor being already sold in the town, determined to adopt the high-license system. The Legislature was petitioned to amend the town charter for this purpose so that the license should not be less than \$500, and the trustees were granted exclusive control of the liquor trade in said town. When in the spring of 1881 the trustees had the town tax levy, it was estimated that \$1,000 could be realized from licenses, and the town levy was reduced accordingly.

It so happened that in the midst of this scheme the Presidential election came on. St. John became a factor in the defeat of Mr. Blaine. The Democratic National Committee advised agitation of the Prohibition question, and everywhere one went, were found Democrats advocating St. John and Prohibition, intending all the time of course to vote for Cleveland. It was a smart trick well played, and to the nice little game Republicans who were for Prohibition upon principle fell easy victims. Wherever the Republicans were in ascendancy St. John received a large vote; in Democratic States his vote was scarcely worth counting.

I pledged myself to try to secure release from the Greenwood Barren River Navigation Company, and to that end, during my first session in the Senate, the session of 1877-8, I introduced a bill to repeal the charter of said company, which bill I advocated and which passed, but which failed in the Lower House owing to the near approach of final adjournment. During the next session I again introduced a bill to repeal the charter of said company, and to reclaim possession of their line of navigation to the State, the passage of which bill my friends and myself secured, and which also passed the House of Representatives, but the company refused to surrender possession of the property and drove the Commonwealth into a suit to recover same, and the court of last resort decided in favor of the company and against the town.

At the time of the election of 1877-8 I advocated a bill reducing the salaries of circuit judges and judges of similar jurisdiction from \$20,000 per annum to \$2,400 each, which will have resulted in an aggregate saving of some \$90,000 per annum.

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HARTFORD WEEKLY HERALD.

OUR AGENTS.

The following persons are authorized to receive subscriptions and renewals, advertising in the HERALD, orders for ob work, etc., etc.:

WILL COOPER, Cromwell.
B. F. FIELDS, Buford.
JNO. T. SMITH, Jr., Fordsville.
S. P. BENNETT, Ceraldo.
DR. G. R. SANDERS, Centertown.
WILLIE MAY, Haynesville.
J. B. HOCKER, Sutton.
T. C. FLOYD, Whiteside.
HON. R. P. HOCKER, Beaver Dam.
W. A. GIBSON, Caneyville.
DR. H. F. BEAN, Penn Pleasant.
REID, HADEN & CO., Rockport, Ky.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Board without lodging at \$2.00 per week at MRS. J. S. VAUGHN'S, if pantaclous made to order at Mrs. A. Steele's.

Goods ten per cent. less than cost at Mrs. A. Steele's.

If you want bargains in dry goods, go to Mrs. A. Steele.

If you have any means to sell take them to the Red Front.

Just received, an elegant lot of slippers at Mrs. A. Steele's.

This miserably hot weather is productive of much sickness.

Anderson's Bazaar can take a few hundred pounds more wool.

Buy your soda water, lemonade and ice-cream at the Red Front.

Red Front is selling groceries and provisions cheap. Call and see.

A darkie and a Georgia watermelon are not an incongruous spectacle.

A big lot of new white dress goods for sale cheap at Anderson's Bazaar.

Quite a delegation from Beaver Dam attended the No Creek meeting Sunday.

Red Front wants to buy chickens, eggs, butter and all kinds of vegetables.

Rev. G. R. Browder will hold prayer meeting at the Methodist church next.

Dr. J. S. Coleman organized a Baptist church at Livermore last Wednesday, with 27 members.

Red Front carries the nicest stock of cakes, jambles, snaps, candies, fruits and nuts in Hartford.

Try the Red Front's new prize coffee. Beautiful present given away with every pound you buy.

John M. Williams, constable of the Centertown district, resigned Monday, on account of bad health.

Buy a pound of Gem Baking Powder at the Red Front and get a chance at a \$5.00 Sewing Machine.

Brother Edwards did not attend the No Creek meeting last Sunday on account of sickness in his family.

It was impossible for us to publish programme of Teachers Institute this week. It will appear next week.

Anderson's Bazaar must have a lot of ginseng to fill an order. If you have any, you can get a good price for it.

It is the duty of every loyal citizen regardless of prejudiced opinions to vote for a Constitutional Convention.

The Hartford House will open out to-morrow for the reception of guests. David A. Miller is the new proprietor.

Miss May Moseley entertained a few of her friends Wednesday night in honor of the departure of Misses Baker and Champion.

Read the article headed "An Act," on the fourth page of the HERALD, carefully and cast your vote for a Constitutional Convention.

The steam flouring mill at Rosine caught fire last Saturday night, but was discovered in time to extinguish it with trivial damage.

J. H. Stroud again escaped from the Owensboro jail last week. He will visit Central City, his home, and await further arrest, we suppose.

The question now-a-days is, do you sweat or perspire? It is just a question as to whether your habits are of the plebian or patrician variety.

Dr. Coleman reports that his full-blooded Shorthorn cow, Rosa, dropped a male calf on the 22d inst. that weighed 102 pounds. Who will beat this?

The steamer *Rosa Belle* left the wharf at this place Thursday for the Wabash river, where she will run all the summer, Capt. Jerry Williams in charge.

I am keeping myself cool by not worrying about business, the girls or watermelons; too much of either, I think, is calculated to make a fellow sick.—J. M.

White Sulphur Springs in Ohio county, will be quite gay in about two weeks, there will be a large crowd from Louisville, Owensboro and Hartford.

Miss Blanche Nall, one of our most estimable young ladies, has been very low for several days. We are sorry to state that at this writing she is no better.

J. E. Jackson, of Prentice, has secured a pension from the Federal Government as a soldier of the late war, with back pay of \$1500 and monthly payment of \$6.

Bearse to drop in at the Red Front next Monday (election day) and buy what you need in the way of cheese, sausage, dried beef, oysters, sardines, crackers, cakes and cider.

The following young men compose the Hartford Cornet Band, which will attend the Odd Fellows' Festival at Leitchfield next Saturday: Lee Polin, Lester L. Bean, James Anderson, Robt. C. Hardwick, Ed. P. Moore, Chas. L. Hardwick, Hugh P. Tracy, Henry Field, Wm. G. Hardwick, John Moore and Henry Hardwick.

Be careful what you eat and how much of it. The pearly gates are standing ajar, and the quickest way to fan 'em wide open is to partake too freely of indulgent fruits and vegetables.

Messrs. W. H. Williams & Son are having an extensive ware room built in the rear of the Red Front. Messrs. W. Cox and W. M. Hunter are the mechanical artists engaged in the work.

We learn from Sam L. Baird that his hogs are dying at the rate of two to three per day, of something like lung trouble. The trouble began a few days ago, and is extending all over his neighborhood.

Rev. P. A. Edwards will preach at Goshen next Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M.; subject: "Mode of Baptism." Also at Beaver Dam in the afternoon at 4 o'clock; subject: "Character of Judas Iscariot."

Rev. G. R. Browder, Presiding Elder of the Owensboro District, preached two excellent sermons at No Creek Saturday and Sunday last, it being the time for his quarterly meeting for the Hartford Circuit.

Mr. Reitz of Evansville was in town several days last week, looking after timber.

Mr. Chas. Bristow, of Evansville, was in town all of last week, visiting the young ladies.

Miss Baker and Champion after a two weeks' visit, left for their home in Edwylly last week.

Dr. C. W. Layton and Mr. C. S. Robinson, of Rockport, were up Friday, attending court.

Mr. Jim Barnett and Mrs. E. K. Kimbley and children are visiting in the neighborhood of Hoggsell.

Miss Fannie Hardwick, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Collins, of Central City, returned home last week.

We had the pleasure of a call last Friday evening from Miss Bertie Gibson, Josie Duke and Fannie Morehead.

Mr. I. B. Nall, Editor of the *Farmer's Home Journal*, is here. He was called to the bedside of his niece, Miss Blanche Nall.

Miss Rodgers, from Atlanta, Ga., who has been visiting in Greenville for a few weeks, is now visiting her aunt, Mrs. Morris, at this place.

Mr. Wm. G. Tilford, of Cromwell, was in town Saturday and Sunday. He came over to see—Fred Griffin about the purchase of some land.

Mr. Godfrey T. McHenry left Sunday for a visit to Louisville. Frankfort, Crab Orchard and probably Mammoth Cave. Will be absent about two weeks.

Mr. Davis and his daughters, Mrs. Mollee Trimble and Miss Blanche Davis, of Nashville, Tenn., are visiting the family of S. W. Kirby. They are related to Mrs. Kirby.

Messrs. John McHenry and Walter Hardwick have returned from the Mammoth Cave. They report a delightful trip, and were well pleased with the Cave. They made the trip in five days, going overland.

The following is a list of the Hartford crowd that spent Sunday at Sulphur Springs: Misses Alexander, Baird, Gibson, Waller, Gregory, Moseley Hendricks and Paxton; Messrs. Bristow, Graves, Anderson, Jackson, Aull, Tilford and King.

The following ladies and gentlemen composed a driving party last Monday evening from McLean county, near Livermore, to Hartford: Misses Bette Hay, Jessie and Mabel Whittaker; Messrs. L. F. Tanner, W. H. Arkenburgh, J. H. Robertson. They arrived in Hartford at 5 p. m., stopped at the Commercial, where they partook of an excellent supper, and left for a moonlight drive home at 8 p. m.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., Myrtle, the two year-old daughter of Mason L. Jones, living about three miles east of Fordsville, in this county, while playing on the steps of a new building, fell to the ground, a distance of about three feet, her head striking a sharp boulder, cutting an ugly but not serious wound near the right temple. The carpenter washed and dressed the wound, and the next morning she was playing around as bright as ever.

A Bloodless Disaster.

Harvey Stogner went to Hiram Shroeder's last Saturday and found Miss Shroeder and her sister, Miss L. Shroeder, at home. He began abusing Miss L. Shroeder, and accused her of being false to him, and showed her some pistol cartridges with which he told her he intended to kill a Mr. Tichenor, who was visiting Miss L. Shroeder. Tichenor and Mr. Marion Likens, the father of the girl, had gone squirrel hunting and happened in while Stogner was at Shroeder's. Upon hearing of Stogner's conduct Likens took a shot gun and started into the room where the talkative youngster was, to shoot him, but was prevented and Stogner lit out in a hurry. After he had gone some distance, Likens was let loose, and he sent a shot or two after Stogner, but did not hit him. Stogner no doubt had a pistol, as he was seen with one that day and had cartridges there.

There's another pistol that should be arrested at once, or it may do some damage.

We understand Stogner took a grip each Sunday morning and left his neighborhood for the neighborhood's good.

The foregoing is the account we have had of the bloodless affair.

Where Will the Horns go?

At the August election, 1885, Fordsville prechanted the horns as the banner district of Democracy. At the November election, Buford won the horns from Fordsville. Who will win next Monday? We understand that the committee will have a meeting and deliver the horns to the banner district of Monday next. We are all anxiety to see who will win.

Blackberries.

Red Front wants to buy 25 buckets of blackberries.

Property not worth insuring is not worth owning. Insure at once in the safe reliable old California Insurance Company. JOHN P. BARRETT, Agt.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Washington Phipps is very ill. The sick child of Rev. P. A. Edwards is better.

Mr. A. E. Paxton, of Rosine, was in town Friday.

Miss Coyle, of Louisville, is visiting at Mr. George Klein's.

Mr. Chas. Montague, of Delaware, was in town last week.

Mrs. Dr. Howard, of Greenville, is visiting Mrs. R. J. Morris.

Miss Lizzie Moore is spending the summer at Sulphur Springs.

Miss Bertha Morrow, of Rockport, is visiting Miss Katie Anderson.

Mrs. Annie Waller, of Hopkinsville, is visiting Mrs. R. C. Hardwick.

Mr. W. A. Beatty, of Rockport, is in town and will remain several days.

Mrs. Clara Patterson, from Point Pleasant, is visiting Miss Mary Taylor.

Mrs. Johnson, the art teacher, from Louisville, is visiting at Mr. Anderson's.

Miss Fannie Morehead, of South Carrollton, visited Miss Josie Duke last week.

Mr. Reitz of Evansville, was in town several days last week, looking after timber.

Mr. Chas. Bristow, of Evansville, was in town all of last week, visiting the young ladies.

Miss Baker and Champion after a two weeks' visit, left for their home in Edwylly last week.

Dr. C. W. Layton and Mr. C. S. Robinson, of Rockport, were up Friday, attending court.

Mr. Jim Barnett and Mrs. E. K. Kimbley and children are visiting in the neighborhood of Hoggsell.

Miss Fannie Hardwick, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Collins, of Central City, returned home last week.

We had the pleasure of a call last Friday evening from Miss Bertie Gibson, Josie Duke and Fannie Morehead.

Mr. I. B. Nall, Editor of the *Farmer's Home Journal*, is here. He was called to the bedside of his niece, Miss Blanche Nall.

Mr. Godfrey T. McHenry left Sunday for a visit to Louisville. Frankfort, Crab Orchard and probably Mammoth Cave. Will be absent about two weeks.

Mr. Davis and his daughters, Mrs. Mollee Trimble and Miss Blanche Davis, of Nashville, Tenn., are visiting the family of S. W. Kirby. They are related to Mrs. Kirby.

Messrs. John McHenry and Walter Hardwick have returned from the Mammoth Cave. They report a delightful trip, and were well pleased with the Cave. They made the trip in five days, going overland.

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HARTFORD WEEKLY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1885.

Small Versus Large Farms.

Our own notion is that small farms, well cultivated, are almost invariably the most profitable; and hence, we firmly believe (what has so often been asserted), that if many a farmer would sell half or two-thirds of the acres he now occupies, and poorly tills and manages, and devote his entire time and energies to the care and cultivation of the remainder, he would derive more profit from his labor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit. The fact is, as somebody truly asserts, we have too many farmers who are "land poor"—who have no means land they cannot make a living. Paradoxical as this may appear, it applies truthfully to many a naturally fertile and productive locality. When such farmers have learned that it is not economy to own more land than they can till in the most profitable manner, so that it will pay for the money expended in keeping it free from taxes, weeds, and other encumbrances, they will have solved the problem of ease in practical rural life. The happiest and thriftest farmers we have ever known lived on farms of only ten to one hundred acres, every foot of which was made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them easily—where rods of fence corners are never culverted or otherwise utilized—lives a life of misery and worry. Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner, in order to "run a big farm," or purchase "all the land that joins them," it would be wise for hosts of farmers to sell some of their broad acres, concentrate their efforts upon limited areas, and look more to the comfort and happiness of their households, and the proper education of their children. Even if large farms were the most profitable—which we deny—small ones are to be preferred for many and cogent reasons, not the least of which are the comfort, peace, and general welfare of the owners and their families.

The Best Time to Cut Clover Hay.

(American Agriculturist for August.) If you are going to seed the hay, it will probably pay you better to let the clover grow until the blossoms are dried, than to cut while they are in full bloom, for the simple reason that you will get more hay per acre. But there can be no question that such hay is not so nutritious, and when is still more important, not as palatable or digestible, as that which is cut earlier. It does not pay to cut too early—certainly not until the clover is in full blossom. But the blossoms do not all appear at the same time. Some may be just forming, while others are dead. A common rule is, to cut when most of the blossoms are just beginning to turn brown. Something, of course, depends on the weather, and on the character of the crop. A crop of clover while growing, evaporates an immense amount of water every day. During the night this evaporation ceases to a considerable extent, while the roots keep on sucking up the water from the soil below. It follows from this, that a crop of clover contains much more water in the morning than in the afternoon. Other things being equal, therefore, the best time to cut clover, is in the afternoon and evening. You have far less water to get rid of. If you cut clover in the morning therefore, unless it is cloudy weather and the atmosphere is charged with moisture, it is desirable to rake it into windrows, and still better to make it into small cocks. On the other hand, if you cut clover in the afternoon, it contains much less water to start with, and as there is less to be got rid of, the clover will cure rapidly. In this state, rain or dew will injure it no more than it does while the crop is growing. It can be left spread out all night without harm.

Plain Questions.

Mythical ideas are fanning the public brow with the breath of prejudice, ignorance and humbuggery. Have you the remotest idea that your serfdom was created by the use of potash and mercury? No matter what the cause, B. B. is the peer of all other remedies. Do you presume that your iron-bloody cathart is the result of mineral poisoning? B. B. is the quickest remedy. Are your chronic ulcers and boils and sores the result of potash and mercury? Medical gentlemen will not tell you so, but B. B. is the only sovereign remedy. Were your terrible kidney troubles created by mineral poisoning? Not a bit of it, but B. B. has proven to be a reliable remedy. Are your skin diseases, your oozes, dry litter, etc., the effect of too much potash and mercury? The medical profession are the best judges, and they say, but B. B. makes more pronounced cures than all other preparations combined.

For sale, by Z. W. GRIFFIN & BRO., Druggists, Hartford, Ky. 291m

We refuse to support D. T. Tate for State Treasurer because we will not be bound by any man or set of men in selecting officers to look after our interests. We defy to be dictated what we shall do and for whom we shall vote and denounce oligarchies as a curse of the deepest dye. J. W. Tate is not the nominee of our party, but was boosted by a little handful of men with more blotted conceit than consideration for the people whom they profess to serve. If we sanction and ratify the action of these men in electing their nominee, we would not be the same outrage of the public right be done again when there is an election to be held? We may not prevent Tate's election but will not add our name to swell his majority.—*Princeton Argus.*

An Irishman, recently over, entered a barber shop on Main street, Daubury, for a shave. After the barber was through he asked the customary question: "Have you rum, sir?" "No, sir; the fact is, sir, I've just had a glass of beer an' don't like mixin' drinks."

How Much Seed Wheat per Acre.

(American Agriculturist.) One of the questions to which there is no definite answer is, how much wheat shall be sown to the acre? Much depends on the condition of the soil, the degree of fertility, the time of sowing, the liability to injury from birds and insects, and on the subsequent character of the season. As a rule, less seed is required when sown with a drill, than broadcast; less when sown early than when sown late.

In western New York, some farmers sow only one bushel per acre; still more, sow five pecks with a drill, and six pecks, if broadcast. Occasionally two bushels per acre are sown, but probably the average is one and a half bushel. The American Agriculturist has readers in Great Britain, where three bushels are sown; and again, in sections of our own country, where three pecks are the rule. To the inexperienced, we can give no better advice, than to recommend them to ask their neighbors. There is generally good reason for a prevailing practice. If you think your neighbors are sowing too much, sow a little less; if you think they are sowing too little, sow a few more. Do not show your independence by halving or doubling up. If you do, you are pretty certain to make a mistake.

A Stubborn Case of Scrofula.

I have been afflicted with Scrofula from my infancy, and in consequence have always been a frail and delicate creature. I might truthfully say that I was raised entirely on mercury and potash. These remedies for the time being would dry up the fearful spleen, with which I suffered, but they would return with greater violence. I was the most scrofulous child in such a community and uncomfortable position, I was compelled to carry my head. My digestion was all deranged, and my existence was most wretched. Everything that could be done for me was done, but no permanent benefit was derived. At last a great tumor came on my neck below the left ear. It increased in size until my head was forced to the right shoulder and in this ungainly and uncomfortable position, I was compelled to carry my head. The doctors decided that it was there to stay as long as life continued, and for many years it did remain. In March, 1881, at the suggestion of Colonel John Taylor I was induced to try Swift's Specific. My system responded in the medicine promptly, and I began to improve from almost the first bottle. That fearsome tumor has disappeared, and every appearance of the disease has left my person except a small hard lump on the right side of my neck, and this is disappearing rapidly. From a fragile little girl I have developed into as healthy and robust young lady as there is in the neighborhood. Swift's Specific is the only remedy that has ever given me any permanent relief, and I am in better health and weigh more than I ever did in my life before. My old friends scarcely recognize me since this wonderful change has been wrought in my appearance. My gratitude is unbounded for what this medicine has done for me.

MISS TOMMIE EMBRY,
LaGrange, Ga., May 11, 1885.
Treatment of Blood and Skin Diseases
missed me.

The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3,
Atlanta, Ga., N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung afflictions, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has left it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block Rochester, N. Y. 113 east ly

Thousands say so.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints, purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year.

Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

The temper in which right taste is formed is characteristically patient. It dwells upon what is submitted to it. It does not trample upon it test it should be pearls, even though it took like husks. It is a good ground, soft, penetrative, retentive; it does not send up thorns of unkind thoughts to choke the weak seed, it is hungry and thirsty, too, and drinks all the dew that falls on it. It is a honest and good heart that shows no too ready spring before the sun is up, but fails not afterwards.

8. The Public Printer is hereby required to print five hundred copies of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Sections of this act, and deliver them to the Secretary of State, whose duty it shall be to transmit them to the various County Clerks; and it shall be the duty of such Clerks to place them promptly in the hands of each Assessor of tax for the year 1885, in their respective counties. It shall also be the duty of the Public Printer to print five thousand copies of this act upon a separate sheet, and deliver them to the Secretary of State, who shall forward the same to the County Clerks of the various counties in such numbers as to provide at least two copies of said act for each voting precinct; and said clerks shall deliver the same to the Sheriff or other officers acting in place thereof; or it shall be the duty of such Sheriff or other Officer to post one copy of said act at some voting place for four weeks prior to said election, and another copy at some other suitable public place in said precinct; and any Officer failing to discharge the duties prescribed in this act, shall be fined for each failure twenty dollars, to be recovered in Court having jurisdiction.

This act shall take effect from its passage.

AN ACT For taking the Sense of the Good People of This Commonwealth as to the Necessity and Expediency of Calling a Convention to Amend the Constitution, and to Ascertain the Number of Persons Entitled to Vote for Representatives.

CHAPTER 27.

WHEREAS, experience has pointed out the necessity of amending the Constitution, and the necessity and expediency of calling a Convention for that purpose; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as follows:

1. That at the next General Election held for Representatives to the General Assembly it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs and other Officers of Election to open a poll for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, and make a return to the Secretary of State, for the time being, of the names of all those entitled to vote for Representatives who have voted for calling such Convention.

2. That for any failure to perform the duties prescribed in the first section of this, every Sheriff or other returning officer, shall be liable to a fine of six hundred dollars to be recovered by indictment of the Grand Jury in any Court having jurisdiction, and shall also upon conviction be subjected to removal from office.

3. That it shall be the duty of the Officers of said Election to propose to every voter the question: "Do you vote for calling a Convention, or not?" And if such voter shall answer in the affirmative, his name shall be recorded as voting for said Convention.

4. That all Assessors are hereby required to enfile, in a column which each shall open in his Assessor's book for that purpose, the name of all citizens having the right to vote for Representatives for the year 1885. But Assessors shall not enfile in such column the name of any person unless he is entitled to vote for Representatives of said election; and such knowledge shall be bounded only upon (1) the personal acquaintance of the Assessor; or (2) sufficient information obtained by him directly from the person whose name is enrolled; or (3) a satisfactory statement, under oath, from other credible persons who know the facts necessary to the qualification of such voter. Any Assessor enrolling in said column any name, without such knowledge or information, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than thirty dollars for each and every name thus improperly enrolled, which may be recovered in any Court having jurisdiction, and shall be for the benefit of the common schools. Said Assessors shall be governed in all cases by the laws then in force to prevent illegal voting. Said column, written in a fair legible manner, shall be retained, with said Assessor's book, to the Auditor, who shall make out a copy of said columns and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State, to the end that the laws in force to prevent illegal voting. Said column, written in a fair legible manner, shall be retained, with said Assessor's book, to the Auditor, who shall make out a copy of said columns and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State, to the end that the laws in force to prevent illegal voting. Said column, written in a fair legible manner, shall be retained, with said Assessor's book, to the Auditor, who shall make out a copy of said columns and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State, to the end that the laws in force to prevent illegal voting. Said column, written in a fair legible manner, shall be retained, with said Assessor's book, to the Auditor, who shall make out a copy of said columns and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State, to the end that the laws in force to prevent illegal voting. 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